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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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MAR 8 1953

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

STALIN'S DEATH

29-Year Rule Ends, Malenkov Named Premier. The death of Soviet Premier Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, 73, at 9:50 p.m. Mar. 5* in his apartment in the Kremlin was announced by Moscow radio at 4:07 a.m. Mar 6.* A reorganization & streamlining of the Soviet Govt. with Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov, 51, succeeding to the Premiership was announced late Mar. 6. Stalin's body was interred beside Lenin's in the Lenin mausoleum in Red Square Mar. 9 after the most elaborate funeral in Soviet history.

Stalin had been reported unconscious and sinking since he was stricken by cerebral hemorrhage in late evening Mar. 1. He succumbed despite the ministrations of 10 doctors working under the jurisdiction of Public Health Min. A. F. Tretyahov† & I. Kuperin, chief of the Kremlin medical board. The doctors presumably were cleared of any suspicion that they had mishandled Stalin's case [see p. 9B]. An announcement several hours after his death said their treatment had been approved after an autopsy.

Stalin had ruled the USSR since Lenin's death in 1924, having emerged as strong man through use of his position as Secretary General of the All-Union (USSR) Communist Party Central Com. He became Premier May 6, 1941. [See p. 74A-B; Vol. I, 213P]

Death Announced. The announcement of Stalin's death was made jointly by the CP Central Com., USSR Council of Ministers (Cabinet) & Supreme Soviet (Parliament) Presidium. It coupled lavish eulogies of Stalin with a call for "steel-like unity & monolithic unity of the ranks of the party" and a rallying of "all peoples of our country" behind the regime as power passed from Stalin to his successors. Other excerpts from the announcement:

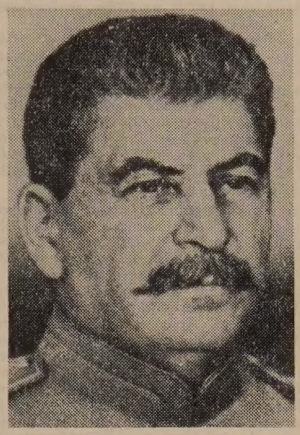
"The heart of the comrade & inspired continuer of Lenin's will, the wise leader & teacher of the Communist Party & the Soviet people—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin—has stopped beating. Stalin's name is boundlessly dear to our party, to the Soviet people, to the workers of the whole world." Lenin & Stalin had moulded the USSR into a "great fraternal family under the tested leadership of the Communist Party." The party & Govt. would continue to evince "particular solicitude" for the "constantly growing material & cultural needs of the entire society," were "constantly raising our [armed] preparedness for a decisive rebuff to any aggressor." Soviet foreign policy "always is the policy of maintaining peace, the struggle against preparation & unleashing of another war, the policy of international collaboration and the development of business-like relations with all countries . . . fraternal friendship with the great Chinese people, with the workers of all the countries of the people's democracy, friendly relations with workers of the capitalist & colonial countries fighting for the cause of peace, democracy & socialism." The Soviet CP must educate "all Communists & workers in the spirit of high political vigilance, irreconcilability & stalwartness in the struggle against internal & external foes."

New Cabinet, Party Chiefs. Uncertainty over Stalin's successor was cut short with the announcement at 11:30 p.m. Mar. 6* that the Cabinet & CP Central Com. had been revamped under the control of Malenkov, who inherited Stalin's offices, and 9 other veteran followers of Stalin. Changes in the Govt. & party:

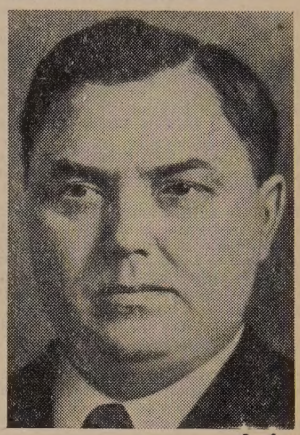
(Continued on p. 74E)

*Moscow time (8 hours later than Eastern Standard Time in U.S.). †Recent appointment as Public Health Minister succeeding Y. I. Smernov revealed Mar. 4 when Stalin's illness was announced.

Facts on Late Soviet Ruler & Successor



STALIN



MALENKOV

Sovfoto

(Note: Many details of the Red leaders' lives were suppressed, reported unreliably, disputed or purposely falsified for propaganda purposes.)

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN

Early Life. Born Joseph (Iosef) Vissarionovich Djugashvilli in Transcaucasian village of Gori, Georgia, Dec. 21, 1879. Son of Ekatarina Georgievna (Galadze) & Vissarion Ivanovich Djugashvilli, cobbler & drunkard. Pockmarked for life by smallpox at 6 or 7. Enrolled in Theological Seminary in Tiflis, capital of Georgia, in Oct. 1894 to train as Orthodox priest. Joined revolutionary movement at 15. Led secret Marxist group at seminary. Either expelled from seminary for political reasons or disobedience or withdrew because of tuberculosis (accounts differ) in May 1899. Then worked either as cobbler or bookkeeper (accounts differ) & tutor.

Revolutionary Activity. Joined Tiflis branch of revolutionary Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party in 1898. Became professional agitator. Led mass strikes & demonstrations in Tiflis & Batum in 1900-01. Financed party activities by "expropriation" (bank robbery). Used many aliases but kept name "Stalin" (man of steel). Followed Nikolai Lenin into Bolshevik camp when Social-Democrats split into Menshevik & Bolshevik factions in 1903. Helped plan unsuccessful 1905 revolution. Attended Bolshevik conferences in Finland 1905, Stockholm 1906, London 1907. Helped found Pravda (Communist Party newspaper) in 1911, later served as editor. Arrested & exiled to Siberia 6 times, escaped 5 times between 1902 & 1913. Last arrest was in March 1913; his exile to Turukhansk region of Siberia ended in March 1917 when Kerensky's revolution freed political prisoners. Backed Lenin's revolutionary line at Pan-Russian Bolshevik Conf. in April 1917, was elected Central Com. member in April and Politburo member in May. Helped lead successful Oct. 25, 1917 revolution which put Bolsheviks in control of Russia and made Lenin Premier.

Rise to Power. Used by Lenin as military commander during civil wars & attacks by White Russian, Japanese, British, Czech, U.S. & Polish forces in 1918-21. First bickerings with Leon Trotsky were over policies during this period. Credited with defeating Gen. Yudenich near Petrograd in 1919, forming cavalry strategy which turned back Polish invasion of Ukraine in 1920, crushing mutiny of Kronstadt sailors in 1921. Commissar of Nationalities 1917-22. Commissar of Workers & Peasants Inspection 1920-23. Elected Secy. of Communist Party Central Com. in 1922, reelected ever since. Continued squabbles with Trotsky, major rival to succeed Lenin, but won out over Trotsky after Lenin died in 1924. Power after Lenin's death was inherited by triumvirate consisting of Stalin, Grigory Zinoviev & Leo B. Kamen-

Week in Headlines

International. *Stalin died, Malenkov became Soviet Premier. Czech, Russian MIGs shot down 2 Allied planes in Germany. UN debate on Korean truce issues ended in deadlock. U.S., Britain reached accord on China trade, Iranian oil. Retiring UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie denounced Soviet tactics.*

United States. *House voted for Hawaiian statehood. Senate shelved resolution against wartime pacts with Russia. Senate group formed to probe Korean ammunition supply. Senate investigators told Reds "on the run" in U.S. schools. Velde's colleagues barred House probe of religion.*

ev. Stalin, however, soon won control. (Zinoviev & Kamenev were reported executed after their 1936 treason trials.)

Pre-World War II Regime. Defeated Trotsky's Nov. 1927 plan to turn celebration of Revolution into anti-Stalin demonstration. Had Trotsky & other opposing leaders expelled from CP in Dec. 1927. Exiled them in Jan. 1928. (Allegedly ordered Trotsky's murder in Mexico in 1940.) Announced USSR industrialization plan in 1925, farm collectivization plan in 1927, first 5-Yr. Plan in 1928. Hundreds of thousands of kulaks (land-owning peasants) were reported executed, imprisoned or banished to Siberian work camps for opposition to land collectivization beginning in late 1920s.

Although actual ruler of USSR, Stalin got first Govt. (rather than CP) post in 1934 when he became member of Presidium of All-Union Central Executive Com. of USSR. (Replaced V. M. Molotov as Premier May 6, 1941.) His power as CP Central Com. Secy. Gen. since 1924 had derived from arrangement, which he devised before Lenin's death, whereby committee's control over Govt. policy was exercised by Secy. Gen. except on one day a month when committee met. Stalin further enforced his will by installing his supporters & protegés in key party & Govt. posts. Writings & speeches from beginning of regime upheld concept that USSR must be springboard for world Communist revolution.

Consolidated power & rooted out opposition in 1936-39 by "purge" trials which eliminated "traitors" & "Trotskyites," many of whom were accused of connivance with German agents. Alienated many foreign liberals & fellow-travelers by purges, by Aug. 1939 non-aggression pact with arch-foe Hitler and Nov. 1939 invasion of Finland. Nazi German records made public since World War II indicate Stalin antagonized Hitler by demands for territory in Balkans and annexation of Bessarabia & northern Bukovina (Rumanian territories) in June 1940. These developments plus Soviet designs on the Middle East reportedly caused Hitler to decide to crush Russia. Nazi armies invaded the USSR June 22, 1941. [See Vol. VIII, p. 21E-J]

World War II Leadership. Stalin took active command of anti-Nazi war effort. (Proclaimed himself marshal in 1943, generalissimo in 1945.) Remained behind at Kremlin to direct forces in Dec. 1941 when most of Govt. was moved to Kuibyshev in expectation of Moscow's capture. Infused soldiers & civilians with fighting spirit which turned back invaders at Moscow & Stalingrad, eventually forced German armies from Russian soil. Meantime won Allied moral & material support, bargaining for enormous aid in form of U.S. Lend-Lease & British-&-Canadian Mutual Assistance supplies. Also won important concessions at wartime Big 3 conferences: Teheran agreement by U.S. & Britain to mount 2d front in Western Europe; Yalta & Potsdam agreements on return of territory Russia lost to Japan in 1904, Soviet annexation of eastern Polish territory with Poland compensated by receiving East Prussia & part of East Germany, Russian occupation of a German zone encircling Berlin, dismantling of German industry. (Western powers subsequently accused Stalin of breaking promise to establish genuine democracies in present East European satellite countries his armies wrested from Germans.) [See p. 77G; also Indexes to Vols. I-V for Stalin's World War II activities]

Cold War. Stalin resumed quarrel with capitalistic nations immediately after war, most conspicuously during UN founding conference in 1945. Friction in Berlin led to Soviet cutting of Berlin's transport lines to the West and Western institution of the Berlin airlift. Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria was planned so as to let the Chinese Communists take control. Stalin tried to keep his troops in Iran but eventually yielded to Western pressure and withdrew. His delegates paralyzed the UN Security Council by their vetos. Soviet commanders built up pro-Communist forces in Russian-occupied East Germany. Stalin was accused of inciting Korean attack, supporting Chinese Communists in their victory over Nationalists, backing Reds in Indo-China & Malaya. His statements set tone of Communist denunciations of Western powers as "warmongers." [See Indexes to Vols. V-XIII]

Marriages & Children. Married Ekaterina (Katerina) Svanidze in Gori in 1902. She died in 1907. Their only son, Jacob Djugashvili, disappeared & was presumably killed after being captured by the Nazis in 1941 [see Vol. XII, p. 135L-M]. Married 2d wife, Nadija (Nadezhda) Alliluyeva, in 1917. Her death Nov. 9, 1932 has been variously attributed to shooting by Stalin, suicide, poison & peritonitis. They had 2 children—a son, Vasily, 33, Red Air Force lieutenant general frequently described as a heavy drinker & libertine [see Vol. XII, p. 390J]; a daughter, Svetlana, 27. Rosa Kaganovich, sister of Dep. Prime Min. Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich, the USSR's last high-ranking Jew, was widely believed to have been his 3d & surviving wife. Stalin's daughter has been reported married to Kaganovich's son, Mikhail.

Personal Characteristics. 5 ft. 5 in. tall. Stocky, becoming heavier in recent years. Grey-flecked black hair & moustache were said to have become white in last years of his life although official pictures, presumably retouched, showed them dark. A heavy smoker, he was rarely seen without a pipe. Generally wore military uniform. Described by visitors as well-informed, good conversationalist, capable of considerable charm. [See p. 38K]

GEORGI MAXIMILIANOVICH MALENKOV*

Origin. Born in Orenburg (now Chkalov) in Urals Jan. 8, 1902. Youngest of Stalin's potential heirs. His reticence about his parents (official sources do not give their names) led to belief they were middle class.

Career. Joined Red Army during civil wars in 1919. Became CP member in Apr. 1920 and served until 1922 as army political officer. Eventually became political commissar of Eastern & Turkestan fronts. Attended Moscow Higher Technical School 1922-25. Was secy. of school's CP cell. Believed to have been Stalin's secy. for undetermined period during 1925-30. Headed Moscow Province CP's Org. Dept. 1930-34. Later became chief of CP Central Com.'s Div. of Leading Party Organs. Believed to have been influential in "purges." Elected alternate member of Politburo in 1941. Became member of 5-man State Defense Com. when Nazis invaded Russia in June 1941 (other members: Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Beria). Won praise for directing military production. Became full Politburo member in Mar. 1946. Attended Cominform founding conference in Warsaw in Sept. 1947. Bested Andrei Zhdanov (died Aug. 31, 1948), his chief rival in CP inner circle, in postwar controversy over merits of Lysenko genetical theory (that physical characteristics acquired due to environment could be passed on to one's descendants). Zhdanov's followers opposed the theory, had to retract. Malenkov may have given key to future actions when, in 1949, he said: "What does history teach us? . . . The first World War . . . brought about the victory of the great October Socialist revolution in our country. The 2d World War brought Popular Democratic regimes in central & southeastern Europe, the victory of the great Chinese people. Can there be any doubt that a 3d world war will become the grave for world capitalism?" [See Vol. IX, p. 363B-C]

Personal. Moon-faced, clean-shaven, black-haired 250-pounder. 5 ft. 7 in. tall. Moderate drinker, voracious eater of French pastries. (U.S. heart specialists said his excess weight at his age cuts his life expectancy by 40%. They guessed he might already suffer heart or glandular conditions.) Believed to be married to an actress (his 2d wife) & father of 2 children although Soviet press gave no details. [See Indexes to Vols. VI-VII, IX-XIII]

*Pronounced: gay-OR-gee max-ee-mil-ee-YA-no-vitch ma-len-KOV

Cabinet—A new 5-member Presidium (executive group) of the Council of Ministers consisted of Premier (Chairman) Malenkov and his chief rivals for the succession to Stalin: Dep. Premiers Lavrenti P. Beria, 54; Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 62; Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, 57; Lazar M. Kaganovich, 59 (order of importance as indicated in published listings & lineup of officials at public functions). The 3 top-ranking deputies, who had been Deputy Premiers under Stalin (reportedly concerned more with policy in their special fields than administration), also took back Cabinet portfolios they had held previously:

- Beria became Internal Affairs Minister in a consolidation of State Security & Internal Affairs ministries.
- Molotov reassumed the Foreign Ministry from Andrei Y. Vishinsky [see Vol. IX, pp. 69C, 91H]. Vishinsky was made a First Dep. Forgn. Min. (as was Jacob A. Malik) and assigned to the UN as permanent Soviet representative. (Vishinsky was at the UN in New York when Stalin died, sailed for home Mar. 6.)
- Bulganin became War Minister. His first Deputies: ex-Acting War Min. Alexander M. Vasilevsky & Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, top Soviet field commander during World War II but often reported in disfavor since 1945. [See p. 58N; Vol. XII, 413A]

Kaganovich, an economic specialist and only Jew in the Soviet CP high command, was not assigned a ministry.

Major consolidations of economic ministries Mar. 6:

- Forgn. & Internal Trade merged under Anastas I. Mikoyan, 58.
- Ministries of Auto. & Tractor Industry, Machine & Instrument Building, Agri. Machine Bldg. and Machine Tool Bldg. merged as Machine Bldg. under Maxim Z. Saburov.
- Transport Machine, Shipbuilding, Heavy Machine & Construction & Road Machine industries merged as Ministry of Transport & Heavy Machine Bldg. under Vyacheslav A. Malyshev.
- A Ministry of Electrical Power Stations & Industries created from 3 previous ministries was assigned to Mikhail G. Peruvkin.

G. P. Kosychenko was named Economic Planning Com. chairman. Nikolai M. Shvernik, previously president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (honorary USSR President) became chairman of the All-Union Central Com. of Trade Unions. (Shvernik's successor in the Presidency: Marshal Klementy E. Voroshilov, 72. Nikolay M. Pegov became Parliamentary secretary.) Vasily V. Kuznetsov, Dep. Forgn. Minister in the new Cabinet, was appointed Amb. to Red China Mar. 10 to replace Alexander S. Panyushkin. Red Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung promised Mar. 7 that the USSR would continue to have his Govt.'s confidence & support." [See p. 10J; Vol. XII, 187J]

Party—The CP Central Com. Presidium, formed last October with 25 full members to replace the old Politburo, was reduced to 10 members: Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Voroshilov, Nikita S. Khruschev, Bulganin, Kaganovich, Mikoyan, Saburov, Pervukhin. (Shvernik, Panteleimon K. Ponomarenko, L. G. Melnikov & M. D. Bagirov were named alternate members.) The party secretariat, in which Stalin had ranked first & Malenkov 2d among 10 members, was reduced to 8: Malenkov, Khruschev, 58, Mikhail A. Suslov, Nicola A. Mikhailov, A. B. Aristov, S. D. Ignatiev, Peter N. Pospelov, N. N. Shatalin. [See Vol. XII, pp. 333L-334C]

The announcement of the new appointments, issued jointly by the Central Com., Cabinet & Parliamentary Presidium, said firm steps had been taken for "prevention of any kind of disarray & panic" in the wake of Stalin's death. *Pravda*, Communist Party newspaper, said Mar. 7 that "the cause of Lenin & Stalin is in reliable & strong hands."

Red Tributes to Stalin. Public tributes to Stalin began Mar. 6 throughout the USSR. Black-draped portraits of the dead Premier were raised in public centers and his coffin was moved from the Kremlin to the House of Trade Unions, a former Czarist noblemen's club 2 blocks off Red Square (Moscow) known as the Hall of Columns. From 4 p.m. Mar. 6 until 2 a.m. Mar. 9, a constant procession of Soviet citizens said in Moscow dispatches to have numbered "millions" filed past 8 abreast as the body lay in state.

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High-ranking associates of Stalin maintained a vigil at the bier. The line of people waiting in sub-zero cold to view the body was said to have reached out several miles from the hall. Soviet broadcasts concentrated on classical funeral music, tributes to Stalin and appeals for the party & citizenry to carry on his programs. Communist leaders from throughout the USSR, its satellites & some Western countries converged on Moscow for his funeral. The Govt. announced Mar. 6 that Stalin had been embalmed by the same process as Lenin so his body could be preserved permanently on public view. It said he would be buried temporarily in Lenin's tomb but a new "monumental building—pantheon" would be erected as a burial place for Lenin, Stalin & other Soviet leaders now buried in the Kremlin wall.

East German Reds staged a parade in East Berlin Mar. 9 to coincide with Stalin's funeral in Moscow. 5,000 Iranian Leftists staged a peaceful demonstration in memory of Stalin in Teheran Mar. 9. Communist workers in Italy stopped work for 20 mins. Mar. 9 but other workers rejected a Red "invitation" to take part in the demonstration. The French Army & Navy put flags at half staff Mar. 6, 7 & 9, reportedly on orders from Acting Defense Min. Edouard Bonnefous and despite protests by many anti-Communists, including war veterans' groups. Pres. Juan Perón of Argentina cabled to Moscow his "sincere condolences on the loss of the eminent statesman." [See pp. 62D, 42K]

Successors Speak at Funeral. An estimated 50,000 persons witnessed Stalin's funeral in Red Square at 10 a.m. Mar. 9 and heard Malenkov, Beria & Molotov deliver funeral orations. Although state-approved churches had joined in the general tributes to Stalin there were no references to religion in his last rites.

Malenkov said he indorsed a Lenin-Stalin doctrine that the socialist & capitalist countries could live peacefully in "coexistence & competition." Neither he, Beria nor Molotov mentioned the U.S. directly but Malenkov declared the USSR would "go forward without hesitation, and if any one dares stand in our way (or) hinder our work he will be destroyed by the people." "No force exists in the world to arrest our advance to communism." Malenkov praised the Korean & Chinese Reds & Indo-Chinese rebels. Beria said: "Our enemies think our loss will bring disorder to our ranks. They will be disappointed." Molotov said Stalin had "led the USSR from a backward position to leadership of the peace camp."

Red Army cannon fired 30 salvos as Cabinet & CP Central Com. members, Lt. Gen. Vasily Stalin (Stalin's son) & other military commanders bore his coffin to the Lenin mausoleum. Among representatives of Soviet bloc countries at the funeral: Pres. Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia; Premiers Chou En-lai of Red China, Yumzha Tzendenbal of Outer Mongolia, Otto Grotewohl of East Germany, Vulko Chervenkov of Bulgaria, Matyas Rakosi of Hungary, Boleslaw Bierut of Poland, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej of Rumania. CP leaders Harry Pollitt of England, Palmiro Togliatti of Italy & Jacques Duclos of France attended. Premier Urho Kekkonen represented Finland. Western countries were represented by members of their Moscow diplomatic missions (the U.S. by Chargé d'Affaires Jacob D. Beam).

West Minimizes Condolences. Pres. Eisenhower instructed the State Dept. late Mar. 5 (EST) to transmit to Moscow a message offering the U.S.' "official condolences" to the Soviet Govt. It omitted any expression of sympathy or tribute to Stalin. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Mar. 9 in a news conference at UN Hq. in New York that a 10-yr. period during which "the world has been dominated by the malignant power of Stalin" had ended with the dictator's death. "The Eisenhower era begins as the Stalin era ends." Dulles observed. He said the President enjoyed "a prestige unmatched in history." He expressed hope that the "new era" would establish a world order of "liberty, not enslavement" and that "human relations will be those of fraternity, not one-man domination." [See p. 65F]

A Voice of America broadcast to East Europe Mar. 6 said Malenkov's selection "by no means signifies that the great problem of Soviet succession has been permanently solved." It said there might be a "prolonged struggle among topmost personalities" in the Kremlin for supremacy. Democratic Party leader Adlai E. Stevenson warned in Honolulu Mar. 7 that it would be "dangerous" to assume either that things are going to be better or will disintegrate" in the USSR. [See p. 69P]

The British Govt. announced Mar. 7 it had sent Russia only the expression of sympathy "required under normal diplomatic procedure." The Vatican newspaper *l'Osservatore Romano* said Mar. 6 that Stalin's name "remains forever bound to the great & silent suffering of the Church." [See p. 65J]

All UN delegations in New York sent representatives to call at the Russian Delegation Hq. (680 Park Ave.) when it was thrown open Mar. 7-8 to receive messages of condolence. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie [see p. 76F] said on hearing of Stalin's death that he was "one of the outstanding statesmen of our time." UN Gen. Assembly Pres. Lester B. Pearson of Canada recalled that Stalin was "one of the founders" of the UN and an "indomitable leader in the common struggle against Nazi aggression" in World War II. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's comment on Stalin Mar. 6: his "weight & influence had been in favor of peace" but he was "ruthless in the pursuit of his objectives." [See p. 49E]

The U.S. press, commenting on Stalin's death, denounced his works and expressed little hope that Malenkov would prove more moderate. Alexander F. Kerensky, exiled Premier of the Russian Social Dem. regime overthrown by the Bolsheviks in 1917, said in New York Mar. 6 that Malenkov would display the same "opinion & tactics" as Stalin. [See Vol. XI, p. 267]

The U.S. Communist Party issued a statement Mar. 7 calling Stalin's death "an historic loss," denouncing "war-mad Wall St. monopolists" and postponing publication of a new draft party program pending "the most rounded & thorough-going discussion by the entire party." [See p. 65K]

Stalin's illness prompted world Jewish leaders to postpone indefinitely Mar. 5 a scheduled conference in Zurich on Red anti-Jewish measures. Israel, although cut off from diplomatic relations by the Soviet Feb. 12, sent condolences Mar. 8 on Stalin's death by way of the Netherlands, which was looking after Israeli interests in Moscow. [See pp. 67D, 50L]

OTHER WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

Allied Planes Downed in Germany. An American F-84 Thunderjet and a 4-motored British Lincoln bomber were shot down in West Germany Mar. 10 & 12 by speedier Red MIG-15 jet fighters. The U.S. pilot was unhurt but 5 British fliers were killed.

The Czech AF was blamed for the incident Mar. 10 in which 2 Russian-built MIGs opened fire on 2 Thunderjets patroling the U.S. Zone-Czech frontier area near Regensburg. The American pilots said the attack occured 15 mi. inside Germany. Lt. Warren G. Brown of Henderson, Colo. parachuted to safety after his plane was hit & sent into a crash. Lt. Donald C. Smith of Marysville, O., returned to Fuerstenfeldbruck Air Base near Munich, reporting that the MIGs ran away before he could return their fire. U.S. Amb. George Wadsworth in Prague was instructed to lodge the "strongest possible protest" to the Czech Govt. against the incident. USAF officials said Mar. 11 their pilots had been ordered to "fight back" if possible when attacked under such conditions. The Czech Govt. charged Mar. 11 that Brown & Smith were fired on because they had violated "Czech air space," which the U.S. denied.

The British Lincoln was shot down by 2 Soviet AF MIGs near Lueneburg on the British-Soviet Zone frontier between Berlin & Hamburg. 4 of 7 crewmen were killed when the bomber crashed. A 5th man, who had been wounded by gunfire, was killed in a parachute jump. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said in New York the "deliberate . . . unprovoked . . . barbaric" attack would be protested to Russia "in the strongest terms." British & U.S. officials in Germany reserved judgment on whether the 2 attacks on Allied planes indicated a new "pattern" of Red aggressiveness in Germany. [See p. 10F; Vol. XII, 318N]

Polish Flier Skips to Denmark. A 21-yr.-old Polish AF lieutenant (name undisclosed) flew a MIG-15 jet fighter to the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm Mar. 5 and applied for political asylum. Poland delivered 3 notes to Denmark Mar. 6-9 demanding return of the plane, the first MIG ever to fall intact into the hands of a Western country. Poland also interned 6 Danish fishing vessels & 23 crewmen in Danzig Mar. 8 but released them Mar. 11. The MIG was shipped to Copenhagen Mar. 8. [See p. 58M]

Korean Debates End. UN Gen. Assembly debate on the Korean truce issue ended in New York Mar. 7 with U.S. & Soviet spokesmen reaffirming their opposite views. India, whose compromise plan was rejected by the Reds last fall, announced it had no new proposals to offer. The Assembly then passed a resolution by 55-5 (Soviet bloc opposed) Mar. 11 approving UN efforts to rebuild the Korean economy. It rejected by 54-5 a Soviet proposal to disband the UN Comm. for Unification & Rehabilitation of Korea.

U.S. Amb.to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the Russians Mar. 11 they had "lost many friends" gained during World War II and that Soviet leaders were evidently motivated by a "fear of their own people, a fear that stems from the tyranny which they impose on the Soviet people." Lodge said the U.S. Army, now

denounced by Russia because of the Korean war, "was good enough for you" during World War II and "would be good enough for you now . . . if your government's position had not so tragically changed." British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said there was "no reason why (World War III) should ever break out." He called on the Chinese & North Koreans to recognize that they had "no real interest in prolonging" the Korean war. Soviet Amb.-to-Britain Andrei A. Gromyko, who flew to New York to replace Dep. Forgn. Min. Vishinsky after Stalin's death [see p. 74E-F], replied that the U.S. was "frustrating" UN attempts to advance proposals "conducive to immediate cessation of the bloodshed." [See p. 66A-B]

Senators to Probe Ammo Shortage. A 5-member subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Com. was set up Mar. 12 under chairmanship of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) to determine "officials & conditions responsible" for an ammunition shortage in Korea reported by Gen. James A. Van Fleet. The committee found the retired 8th Army commander's complaint "fully substantiated" despite contrary reports by some Pentagon officials. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens & Army Undersecy. Earl D. Johnson had denied Mar. 10 a present lack of ammunition for Korea and Collins maintained there never had been one. Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, new 8th Army commander, said in Seoul Mar. 12 he had "all the ammunition I need for my mission." (Sen. Robert A. Taft [R., O.] remarked Mar. 7 that the entire conduct of the Korean war could stand "pretty full investigation." However, he added Mar. 9 after the suggestion had caused considerable controversy that he actually "didn't advocate any such investigation.") [See p. 66D]

U.S.-British Accords on China, Iran. A 4-day conference between foreign & economic ministers of Britain & the U.S. in Washington ended Mar. 7 with these announcements: (1) Britain agreed to institute a licensing system to prevent shipment of strategic goods to Red China in its ships or in other vessels using U.K. & colonial ports; (2) the 2 Govts. decided to "stand on" British oil proposals made to Iran Feb. 20 under which Iran would keep control of its oil, compensate the British owners of Anglo-Iranian in a manner "compatible with the rehabilitation of Iran's economy," have "full opportunity" to sell substantial quantities of oil on the competitive world market and obtain immediate financial aid repayable in oil; (3) the U.S. & Britain called on West Europeans to ratify their EDC pact "as speedily as possible"; (4) the U.S. agreed that operations of its forces from British bases in a crisis would be "a matter for joint decision" by the American & British Govts. [See p. 67F]

European Charter Draft Approved. The 6-nation European Constitutional Assembly in Strasbourg, composed of members of the European Defense Community and Coal & Steel Community plans, voted 50-0 (4 French members abstaining) Mar. 10 to approve a draft charter for a limited European political federation. The charter was submitted to the French, Italian, West German, Dutch, Belgian & Luxembourg Govts. for study pending a ministerial conference in May on next steps to be taken with the project. The draft called for expansion of ECSC & EDC bodies into a political organ with a directly-elected House of Representatives, a Senate appointed by member governments and Cabinet-type "European Executive" under a President. A Council of Natl. Ministers would hold limited supervisory powers over the federal organization. [See p. 18K]

UN Seeks Secretary. Selection of a successor to UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie began Mar. 11 at a closed meeting of the Security Council. Nominated: Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines by the U.S.; Polish Forgn. Min. Stanislaw Skezeszewski by Russia; Gen. Assembly Pres. Lester B. Pearson of Canada by Denmark. Britain & France indicated support of Pearson.

Lie led off Gen. Assembly discussion of his 7-year administration Mar. 10 with a defense of his personnel policy and an attack on Russia's refusal to recognize him as the UN's chief administrative officer. He said his policy on the conduct of UN staff members toward member governments had been: (1) No staff member should engage in subversive activities against his own Govt. or the Govt. of any member state but "he may disagree with his Govt." privately; (2) no U.S. national who belonged to the Communist Party and who was, thereby, barred from U.S. Govt. employment should be employed in the UN Secretariat. Although he criticized the methods of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. & a New York Federal grand jury in their investigations, Lie said the support received by the UN in the past 7 years from the Govt. & people of the U.S. was "a far more solid & enduring expression" of their basic attitude toward the UN than "temporary difficulties." [See p. 61B-E]

Lie accused Russia of trying to undermine the authority of his office and charged that the policy of the Soviet bloc had been, "and continues to be, . . . the crudest form of pressure, not only against me but against any future Secretary General who may incur the displeasure of the Soviet Union for doing his duty as he sees it under the Charter." [See Vol. XII, p. 357B-C]

Yugoslavia. 4 T-33 Lockheed jet trainers, first jet planes delivered as U.S. military aid to Yugoslavia, arrived in Belgrade from Germany Mar. 10. The U.S. planned to deliver 100 to 200 F-84 Thunderjets in the near future as part of the heavy equipment promised Yugoslavia. [See p. 2C; Vol. XII, 411J, 222F] . . . Yugoslavia charged in a note to Hungary Mar. 4 that Hungarians provoked 167 minor border incidents on their Yugoslav frontier during January. [See p. 42D; Vol. XII, 398E] . . . Yugoslav officials disclosed Feb. 25 that compulsory collective farm projects were being abandoned because of peasant opposition and Western-type cooperatives would be organized instead among private farmers. Dr. Edvard Kardelj, Fed. Exec. Council vice president, had told the 4th People's Front Congress (Communist-led coalition) in Belgrade Feb. 23 that private property should be secured for small farmers & craftsmen in Yugoslavia. [See p. 9M; Vol. XII, 358G] . . . Secy. Vladimir Dedijer of Parliament's Forgn. Affairs Com. urged in a speech to the People's Front Congress Feb. 24 that world Socialists avoid supporting either of the "2 major powers" in their struggle for world supremacy. He said Yugoslavia still wielded much influence behind the Iron Curtain and would work to prevent satellite countries from becoming "Russian provinces." [See p. 67E; Vol. XI, 28D]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Signs Bills. A measure raising Fed. Housing Admin. authority to insure home maintenance-&-repair loans from $1¼ billion to $1¾ billion was signed by Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 10. Congress had passed it Feb. 26. (The program was started in 1934 with an $8,333,314 appropriation which was expected to be completely repaid to the Treasury by July 1. It had built up a current total of $27,002,343 in capital & earned reserve, had paid all administrative costs. 14,300,000 loans had been made under the program, and new ones were being approved by banks at the rate of 2 million a year. They averaged $450 each.) [See p. 68J] . . . A bill ending the monthly limit on House members' official long-distance phone calls (150 minutes) & telegrams (1,000 words) was signed by the President Mar. 10. The annual limit of 1,800 phone minutes & 12,000 telegram words was retained. [See XI, 180C]

Foreign Guests. Dutch co-Forgn. Min. Joseph M. A. H. Luns conferred with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Mar. 10, later said the President agreed that "we should not be taken in by the first signs" of the new Soviet regime's intentions whether they appear "more friendly" or "more bellicose." [See Vol. XII, p. 282J-K] . . . Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Nationalist president, was entertained by Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower at a White House tea Mar. 9. [See Vol. X, p. 10B]

Personnel. Ex-Rep. Albert M. Cole (R., Kan.), 51, was confirmed by a 64-18 Senate vote Mar. 9 as $17,500-a-yr. Admin. of the Housing & Home Finance Agency. The vote: 40 R. & 24 D. vs. 15 D., Republicans John S. Cooper (Ky.) & Chas. W. Tobey (N.H.) and independent Wayne Morse (Ore.). Pres. Eisenhower's nomination of Cole Feb. 25 was denounced by many Democrats on grounds that Cole, while in Congress (he was defeated for re-election in 1952), voted against HHFA public housing-slum clearance legislation. Cole told the Senate Banking Com. that he still opposed public housing but would faithfully administer whatever laws Congress adopted. [See X, 366M-N]

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 6 nominated Dr. Arthur F. Burns, 49 Apr. 27, Columbia U. economics prof., as $16,000-a-yr. member (the first named) of what was to be a new 3-man President's Council of Economic Advisers. The old Council went out of existence Mar. 10 as a result of a House Appropriations Com. vote Feb. 16 which denied it $75,000 the President requested to keep it running. Instead, the House Feb. 19 voted only $25,000 for one economic adviser. The Senate Appropriations Com. approved $60,000 Feb. 27. [See pp. 68K, 21D]

Other Presidential appointments & nominations: **Feb. 25.** Francis White of Baltimore as Amb. to Mexico† [see p. 60A]. Wm. McNear Rand, retired Monsanto Chemical Co. pres., as Dep. Dir. of Mutual Security Agency† [see p. 59N]. Maj. Gen. Saml. D. Sturgis Jr. as Chief of Army Engineers. [See Vol. XII, p. 418M] . . . **Feb. 27.** Chas. Eustis (Chip) Bohlen as Amb. to USSR [see p. 65M]. Amb.-to-Yugoslavia Geo. V. Allen to succeed Chester Bowles as Amb. to India & Nepal† [see Vol. XII, p. 183B; X, 101L]. Livingstone T. Merchant, deputy U.S. Special Representative in Europe, as Asst. State Secy. for European Affairs† . . . **Mar. 2.** Ex-Rep. Harry Nelson Routzohn (R., O.), 71, as Labor Dept. solicitor* . . . **Mar. 4.** Douglas MacArthur 2d, 43, nephew of Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur, as State Dept. counselor†. Albert J. Robertson, 59, Des Moines banker, & Ormonde A. Kieb, 52, Newark, N.J. real estate dealer, as Asst. Postmasters Gen. (Non-Presidential Post Office appointments Mar. 4: Ex-Rep. Ross Rizley [R., Okla.], 60, as solicitor [see Vol. XII, p. 215M], ex-Rep. Ben H. Guill [R., Tex.], 43, as Exec. Asst. to the Postmaster Gen. [see Vol. X, p. 357L] and L. Rohe Walter, 47, N.Y. advertising-public relations specialist, as Special Asst. in Charge of Public Relations.) Edw. F. Howrey, 49, Washington lawyer, as FTC commissioner for 7-yr. term. . . . **Mar. 5.** Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen as U.S. Army member of Joint Mexican-U.S. Defense Comm. and of Canada-U.S. Permanent Joint Board of Defense. [See Vol. XI, p. 210K] . . . **Mar. 6.** Asst. State Secy. John M. Allison, 47, as Amb. to Japan [see Vol. XII, p. 25E], succeeding Robt. D. Murphy, 58, who was simultaneously nominated to be Asst. State Secy. for UN Affairs [see Vol. XII, p. 373E]. Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn of Omaha, Neb., ex-pres. of American Legion Auxiliary, as U.S. Representative on UN Comm. on the Status of Women†. Gen. Geo. C. Marshall as representative at Queen Elizabeth II's coronation; Calif. Gov. Earl Warren & editor Fleur Cowles as asst. representatives; Gen. Omar N. Bradley as armed forces representative. . . . **Mar. 9.** Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, ex-Atomic Energy Comm. member, as special Presidential assistant to serve as "liaison adviser on atomic energy matters." [See p. 6P] . . . **Mar. 10.** Frank E. Midkoff of Honolulu as High Comm. for Pacific Island Trust Territories. . . . **Mar. 11.** B. Frank Heintzleman, 65, Agriculture Dept.'s regional forester & commissioner in Alaska and FPC's representative there, as Gov. of Alaska. Dep. CAA Admin. Frederick Billings Lee of Woodstock, Vt. as CAA Admin. Ex-Rep. Harmar D. Denny Jr. (R., Pa., defeated in 1952) as $15,000-a-yr. CAB member. Commerce Undersecy. Robt. B. Murray as chrmn. of Govt.'s Air Coordinating Com. [see p. 28D]. Natl. Security Council advisers—Chas. A. Thomas, Monsanto Chemical Co., pres.; Dillon Anderson, Houston, Tex. attorney; Jas. B. Black, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. pres.; John Cowles, pres.-publisher of Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Eugene Holman, Standard Oil (N.J.) pres.; Deane W. Malott, Cornell U. pres.; David B. Robertson, pres. of Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Other Senate confirmations: **Feb. 27.** Karl Lott Rankin as Amb. to Nationalist China, Jas. Clement Dunn as Amb. to Spain, C. Douglas Dillon as Amb. to France and John Moors Cabot as Asst. State Secy. [See p. 59M-N] . . . **Mar. 2.** Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as Amb. to Italy, Val Peterson as Fed. Civil Defense Admin. and Jas. Henderson Douglas Jr. as AF Undersecy. (Sen. Wayne Morse went on record vs. Douglas). [See p. 59M-N]

Resignations: Dr. John Roy Steelman as Special Asst. to the President Mar. 7 to become a private consultant on industrial relations & economic problems [see Vol. XII, p. 290B]. Dr. Rowland F. Kirks, 39, as Asst. Atty. Gen. in charge of Office of Alien Property (announced by Justice Dept. Feb. 12) to become pres. of National University in Washington [see Vol. XII, p. 201P]. (Paul R. Porter's resignation as Deputy for Economic Affairs of the Office of the U.S. Special Representative in Europe was announced in Paris Jan. 20 [see Vol. XII, p. 337N]. Louise Lillian Hachmeister, chief operator of the White House switchboard since 1933, went on leave pending retirement at 62 in October, but the White House denied Feb. 10 that "Hackie" had been dismissed as a former Democratic employe.)

CONGRESS

House Approves Hawaii Statehood. A bill to make Hawaii the U.S.' 49th state was passed by 274-138 House vote (177 R. & 97 D. vs. 100 D., 37 R. & one independent) Mar. 10 and sent to the Senate. It provided for statehood after Hawaiian state & Congressional elections in 1954. An amendment approved by a 119-94 vote specified that both houses of Congress must approve Hawaii's Constitution before the territory was accepted as a state. Another amendment, approved 188-134, reduced Hawaii's initial representation in the House from the proposed 2 to one. (No effort was made to cut its Senate representation—2 Senators as required by the Constitution.) Both amendments stemmed from proposals by Rep. Walter E. Rogers (D., Tex.), who voted against statehood. Southern & Northern Democrats and several Republicans from states with large populations lost by a 227-182 vote (199 R. & 28 D. vs. 166 D., 15 R. & one ind.) a move to recommit the bill on grounds statehood for usually Republican Hawaii & normally Democratic Alaska should be considered as one "package." [See pp. 59K, 44B, 37C]

'Enslavement' Resolution Shelved. Action on the Eisenhower resolution denouncing Russia for perverting wartime agreements to "enslave" peoples was indefinitely postponed by the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 10. Following Democratic refusal to accept any amendment reflecting on the agreements rather than on their violation, Republicans had proposed a compromise which would assail Soviet enslavements but not even mention the wartime understandings. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Mar. 5 that his resolution would have little effect unless it was shown to represent mass U.S. opinion rather than the opinion of a bare majority. [See p. 65L]

Reed Presses Tax Cut. Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.) of the House Ways & Means Com. notified House Republican leaders Mar. 10 that he would force House action on his tax-cut bill on Apr. 15 whether they approved or not. He acted after Chrmn. Leo Allen (R., Ill.) of the Rules Com. refused to give the bill Rules Com. clearance without approval of the GOP leadership. House Republican leaders had bottled up the bill because the Eisenhower Admin. opposed cutting taxes until Govt. spending was reduced and the budget balanced. Sen. Majority Leader Robert A. Taft had told reporters Feb. 28 that "we have already spent too much" to balance the budget in fiscal 1953. Chrmn. John Taber (R., N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Com. said Feb. 22 that he had appointed 12 "task forces" composed of 75 of the U.S.' "foremost business & management experts" to try to eliminate the $9.9 billion deficit forecast in the Truman budget for 1954. Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge had directed all federal agencies to submit revised estimates of expenditures for 1953-54 by Mar. 2 in an effort to reduce the budget deficits. [See pp. 69G, 68K, 52B-C, 44D]

Vacation Pay Scored. Reps. John Phillips (R., Calif.) & Albert Thomas (D., Tex.) of a House Appropriations subcommittee charged Mar. 11 that payment of $709,538.22 to 215 outgoing Truman Admin. officials in lieu of un-used vacations was a "flagrant example of executive malpractice." They admitted that payments were legal under legislation passed by Congress in 1944 when wartime personnel shortages made it impossible for many Govt. workers to take vacations to which they were entitled. (Congress halted this in 1952 by requiring Govt. employes to either take vacations each year or forfeit them.)

Top payment was $12,560 to ex-High-Comm.-to-Germany Walter J. Donnelly. Payments to ex-Cabinet members: ex-Agri. Secy. Chas. F. Brannan $6,921, ex-Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder $5,476, ex-Postmaster Gen. Jesse M. Donaldson $5,437, ex-Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman $5,187, ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson $4,421, ex-Defense Secy. Robt. A. Lovett $4,328, ex-Commerce Secy. Chas. Sawyer $3,933, ex-Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin $2,500. Other high payments: ex-Amb.-at-Large Philip C. Jessup $7,091, ex-Amb.-to-Mex. Wm. O'Dwyer $5,396.

The House inquiry grew out of charges by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) Feb. 4 that some federal agencies were permitting "an unjustifiable raid" on the Treasury by dismissing employes so that they could collect lump-sum payments for accrued vacations and then rehiring them. He said 49 persons in the Office of Rent Stabilization collected $88,266.88 by this method in 1950. Actg. Rent Stabilizer William G. Barr replied that rent office personnel had been given dismissal notices in 1950 because Congress was apparently preparing to end rent controls that year. Barr suspended John J. Maddigan, deputy director for administration, & Mrs. Linda A. Matteo, personnel director, Feb. 5 and Edwin D. Dupree Jr., general counsel, Feb. 6 as the result of the disclosures. (Dupree had been dismissed June 25, 1950, collected $3,654 in vacation pay and had been hired June 26, 1950). [See p. 60D]

Senate Votes Probe of Staff. The Senate by voice vote Mar. 6 ordered an FBI loyalty-&-security check of its 1,800 employes. But it rejected a proposal by Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) that Senators be investigated also. The staff probe was proposed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.). [See p. 69F]

D.C. Delegate Backed. A bill to let Dist. of Columbia residents elect a non-voting delegate to the House was passed by Senate voice vote Mar. 11 and sent to the House. It was sponsored by Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.). [See p. 44C]

COMMUNISM

School Reds 'On the Run.' Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Brooklyn College pres., told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in Washington Mar. 11 that Communists were "on the run" in U.S. schools and that "communism was losing its appeal to American young people." Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) said he did not share Gideonse's optimism but saw a danger that a subversive minority might put the U.S. under Red rule. Gideonse said there had been a "sharp infiltration" of Brooklyn College by Communists before he took over in 1939 but that the situation there was "under complete control." He denied McCarran's suggestion that the "One World Movement" was "decidedly Communist" but said he was "a little leery" of the United World Federalists "in some aspects." [See Vol. XI, pp. 59H, 5C]

Gideonse Mar. 3 suspended Brooklyn College instructors Elton T. Gustafson & Murray Young for refusal to tell the subcommittee whether they were Communists. [See p. 60N]

Tima D. Ludins, retired N.Y. high school teacher, refused, on self-incrimination grounds, to tell the subcommittee Mar. 3 whether she was a Communist or was the "Tima" who, according to witnesses, had organized a Red underground in N.Y.

Confirmed by Senate: *Mar. 6, †Mar. 11

schools. She assailed the subcommittee for "cloak & dagger" tactics and for "smearing" her. Dr. Bella V. Dodd, ex-Communist teacher, told the subcommittee Mar. 10 that Communists had infiltrated the schools, the N.Y. State Office of Education, the N.Y. City Board of Education, Congressional offices & investigating committees and Presidential advisory committees. She said 1,000 teachers in the Teachers Union may have been Communists at the height of the movement but that they dominated the other 10,000 members. [See p. 61A]

Velde Scored for Church Probe Suggestion. Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. was assailed by committee members, other Congressmen & members of the clergy for saying on the MBS radio program "Reporters' Roundup" Mar. 9 he thought religion offered "a field" for investigation by his committee and that an inquiry probably would "include individual members of the cloth, including some who seem to have devoted more time to politics than . . . to the ministry." In the face of widespread criticism, Velde said next day that his remarks had been misinterpreted. "No investigation of Communists among the clergy has been discussed by [committee members] in a meeting and such an investigation is not contemplated at this time." But he did not "preclude the possibility of such investigations in the future."

Many committee members immediately disavowed any intention to investigate religion. The committee Mar. 12, on a resolution by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), barred Velde from launching any inquiries without a vote of the full committee. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D., N.Y.) asked the House Mar. 11 to remove Velde as committee chairman because of the church issue and Velde's "admittedly false, erroneous & careless accusations" against Mrs. Agnes Meyer. [See p. 60L]

Churchmen Score School Probes. Congressional committees investigating Communists in the schools were denounced by the Gen. Board of the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. in New York Mar. 11. A resolution, adopted by a 69-2 vote, affirmed Congress' "right & duty" to investigate but insisted that witnesses should be treated fairly and "be permitted the right of an uninterrupted initial statement of reasonable length, since unlimited right of cross-examination by all members of the investigating committee is allowed." It opposed circulation of "unsupported charges against individuals or organizations," warned that "men in responsible positions" must not "play into the hands of the Communists" by destroying "confidence in our American schools, colleges & universities" through "unsubstantiated charges & blanket indictments." The board set up a "Com. on the Maintenance of American Freedom" to check on threats to freedom "whether through denying . . . freedom of thought, through Communist infiltration, or wrong methods of meeting that infiltration." The statement was prepared before Rep. Velde suggested investigating churches. [See pp. 31J, 27F]

(A $15 million Ford Foundation appropriation for a study of civil liberties by the Fund for the Republic was announced Feb. 25. The announcement said communism was "the major factor affecting civil liberties today" and "coupled with this threat is the grave danger to civil liberties [from tactics] that may be used to meet the threat.") [See Vol. p. 406E]

Weinberg Acquitted. Dr. Joseph Woodrow Weinberg, 36, was acquitted by a federal jury in Washington Mar. 5 of charges that he committed perjury when he told the House Un-American Activities Com. in 1949 that he had never been a Communist Party member. Weinberg had denied that he was the "Scientist X" who allegedly gave atomic secrets from the U. of California's radiation laboratory to Communist Steve Nelson for transmittal to Russia. Fed. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who presided at the 7-day trial, told the jury he did "not approve of your verdict." [See Vol. XII, p. 170B]

GENERAL

State for 3-Mi. Limit. Asst. State Secy. Thruston B. Morton warned Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) in a Mar. 6 letter made public Mar. 10 that state claims to undersea lands beyond the 3-mile limit "directly conflict" with U.S. concepts of "international law" and might "precipitate developments in international practice" which would harm "the national interest." He noted that several foreign countries showed "a clear propensity to extend their sovereignty over considerable areas of their adjacnt seas" and that "this restricts the freedom of the sea" which "has been & is a cornerstone" of the policy of the U.S. as "a maritime & naval power." [See p. 68F-J]

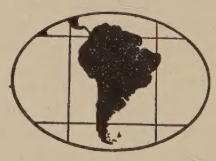
Judd Samoa Governor. Ex-Hawaii Gov. Lawrence McCully Judd, 66, was sworn in as Governor of American Samoa Mar. 4. He succeeded James Arthur Ewing of Youngstown, O., who had served since Dec. 1 and who resigned Mar. 4. [See XII, 412K]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Canada. Canadian railways were granted a 7% general freight rate raise Mar. 9, bringing freight rate increases since World War II to 98%. [See Vol. XII, p. 34E] . . . More than 300 million barrels of oil were discovered in western Canada in 1952, the Canadian Petroleum Assn. reported Mar. 4. Total crude oil reserves at the end of 1952: 1.68 million barrels compared with 1.377 million at the end of 1951. [See Vol. XII, p. 113M] . . . Other statistics: Canada's population on Dec. 1, 1952: 14,624,000 (reported Mar. 3); Canada's 1952 national income: $18.307 billion from $17.284 billion in 1951 (reported Feb. 10). [See Vol. XII, p. 234L] . . . Rabbi Abraham Bick of New York was refused entry to Canada Feb. 23 to address a Soviet friendship rally held in Toronto Feb. 24. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, spoke at the rally. [See p. 29M; Vol. XII, 229H]

France. The Natl. Assembly voted 390-210 Mar. 11 to pardon an estimated 35,000 Frenchmen convicted of wartime collaboration with the Nazis. (Michael Hambrecht, 63, wartime Gestapo chief in central France, was condemned to death and his chief adjutant, Joseph Kitz, 47, sentenced to 10 years in jail at hard labor by a Bordeaux court Mar. 1 for reprisal killings of at least 166 French civilians. 4 others were convicted in absentia. Jakob Rauen, 44 a Gestapo adjutant, was acquitted.) [See p. 61J-K] . . . A Roman Catholic priest, Father Ibarburu, said Mar. 6 he had helped Robert & Gerald Finaly cross the Pyrenees into Spain. He & 2 other priests arrested in connection with the boys' disappearance were freed Mar. 5 by a Bayonne court which ruled that the priests were guilty of not handing over the boys to their legal guardian but could not be jailed for the offense. A Socialist motion for formal debate on the Finaly case was defeated, 300-227, by the Natl. Assembly Mar. 3. [See p. 61L] . . . French aluminum production rose 17% in 1952 to a record 106,100 tons, compared with 91,100 tons in 1951 reported Mar. 2). [See XII, 159J]

Philippines. Ex-Defense Secy. Ramón Magsaysay bolted the Liberal Party Mar. 9 and joined the opposition Nacionalistas in a bid for the presidential nomination. Sen. José Laurel, 62, defeated Nacionalista candidate in 1949, endorsed Magsaysay's candidacy. Pres. Elpidio Quirino announced Mar. 7 that he would seek re-election on the Liberal ticket. [See p. 70H]

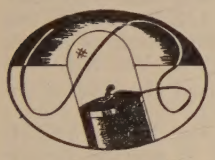


LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Chilean Feminist Party said Mar. 10 it would return approximately $15,000 donated by Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón for Chilean welfare work. Perón had made the donation on the condition that Chile's 2 women's parties unite to support Chilean Pres. Carlos Ibañez del Campo. Dr. Maria Hamuy, Feminist Party ex-president, was expelled from the party for accepting Perón's gift. [See p. 62B-D] . . . Barter trade pact signed by Argentina & Brazil in Buenos Aires Mar. 5: Argentina agreed to exchange 1.5 million tons of wheat (valued at $112 a ton, more than 15% above the world price) for Brazilian bananas, coffee, timber, scrap iron & other products. Brazil accepted 400,000 tons of wheat as part payment on Argentina's $95 million debt. [See p. 62D] . . . The opposition Radical Party announced Mar. 10 it would boycott legislative elections Apr. 12 in the new provinces of Presidente Perón & Eva Perón (formerly Chaco & La Pampa territories). The Democratic & Conservative parties previously announced a similar boycott. Radicals charged Mar. 9 that police broke up a party meeting in Rafaela, Santa Fé and were holding incommunicado an undisclosed number of Radical officials. [See Vol. XII, p. 424G] . . . Argentina's meat exports to Britain were suspended Mar. 7 until domestic demands for meat could be satisfied. [See Vol. XII, p. 424F] . . . Resumption of publication of the Bahia Blanca independent newspaper *Nueva Provincia*, suspended since Jan. 1950, was authorized Mar. 4. [See X, 21P]

Guatemala. The U.S.-owned United Fruit Co. filed a suit in the Guatemalan Supreme Court Mar. 9 for an injunction against Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman's order for Govt. seizure of the company's Pacific coast land. Arbenz, final authority in agrarian reform matters, denied the company's appeal against expropriation Mar. 4. [See p. 62J] . . . Labor leader Guillermo Obando Arriola of the Revolutionary Action Party was elected president of the Guatemalan Congress at the opening of its 1953 session Mar. 1. [See p. 23K; Vol. XII, 75B]

Brazil & the U.S. Mar. 9 announced new tariff concessions made under the 1951 Torquay agreement. Brazil reduced duties on U.S. electric motors, dynamos, some electric equipment and preserved asparagus. The U.S. cut duties on parana pine plywood, certain cerium & thorium compounds and copaiba balsam. [See Vol. XI, p. 420A] . . . **Chilean** Cabinet resignations Mar. 6: Labor Min. Clodomiro Almeyda, Justice Min. Orlando Latorre & Public Works Min. Humberto Marones. [See p. 38F-G] . . . **Colombia** named Camilo de Brigard Silva Mar. 5 as its first ambassador to West Germany. [See Vol. XI, p. 406M-N] . . . **Cuban** celebration of the first anniversary of Pres. Fulgencio Batista's coup Mar. 10 was protested by Havana's National U. students, who demonstrated against the Batista "dictatorship." The university had closed for 3 days Mar. 9 in an effort to avoid a disturbance. (The scheduled Nov. 15 presidential election was canceled Feb. 27. The Govt. said the election date would be set by the Congress chosen in June, 1954.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 365N, 98H, 81G] . . . **Dominican Republic's** Amb.-to-UN (ex-Pres.) Rafael L. Trujillo was named Dominican Foreign Minister Mar. 1. [See p. 62J] . . . **Nicaragua's** foreign trade in 1952 totaled more than $91 millions, highest in the nation's history, it was announced Feb. 27. Exports totaled $51 million, imports $39 million. Major export: more than $21 million worth of coffee. Leading customer: the U.S. [See Vol. XII, p. 75B] . . . **Venezuelan** Natl. Security Services inspector general, Lt. Manuel Vicente Omana, 42, died in Caracas Feb. 25 from bullet wounds received Feb. 24 in a gun battle with fugitive opposition leader Capt. Wilfrido Omana, who was killed. [See p. 23H; Vol. XII, 322L]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Mar. 7

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,662	¶$22,662	¶$23,290
Currency circulation	¶$29,772	¶$29,735	¶$28,464
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$22,711	¶$22,709	¶$21,157
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,917,306,089	$7,003,743,216	$8,837,564,788
England note circulation	¶£1,474.67	¶£1,465.747	¶£1,375.141
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,844,150	8,968,480	7,263,355
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	152.50	152.45	147.09
Bond sales	$17,839,100	$14,483,500	$14,505,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.16	98.10	98.56
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	149,612	157,565	107,244
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,521,100	6,542,950	6,367,200
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,520,000	8,350,000	10,213,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]¶8,069.76	¶8,196.186	¶7,415.966
Carloadings (cars)	[b]668,805	689,553	755,624
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.69⅝	$2.72¾	$2.82¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.84¼	$1.83½	$2.09
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3415	$ .3395	$ .4085
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.28	$6.21	$6.56
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]109.9	109.7	111.4
BUSINESS:	**Jan.**	**Dec. 1952**	**Jan. 1952**
Personal incomes (an. rate)§	¶$280,500	¶$280,200	¶$264,600
New incorporations‡	9,468	[e]8,274	8,357
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
	[b]93	85	85
Failures (Feb. 26)‡	178	176	163

*N.Y. Herald Tribune ¶In millions †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 25 [b]Feb. 28 [c]Feb. 21 [d]Mar. 3 [e]Revised; revised total for 1952: 92,819

[See p. 46P]

Price Curbs Ended. The OPS removed the last price controls on consumer items Mar. 12 by dropping curbs on coffee, beer, home heating oil & many other items. Only goods accounting for 5% of wholesale sales were left under control: steel, scarce metal alloys, machine tools, sulphur & several other items. The OPS had ended price curbs on cigarettes, candy, most dry groceries, copper, aluminum & other items Feb. 25, on bread, autos, laundry & dry cleaning services and major household appliances Mar. 5. [See p. 53E-F]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Movies. Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. was split into 2 companies in Wilmington, Del. Feb. 28 in compliance with a Govt. anti-trust decree. Movie production assets & business went to the new Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. and domestic theater assets & business went to the new Stanley Warner Corp. The Warners & their families completed sale of their stock in the new theater corporation to Fabian Enterprises, Inc. Mar. 2. Simon H. Fabian was elected pres. of Stanley Warner Corp. Mar. 2. [See Vol. XII, p. 399B] . . . Warner Bros. reported Feb. 28 that equipment to exhibit "3-dimensional" films had been installed in 8 Warner theaters and that 40 others were being equipped. The system used required the wearing of polaroid glasses by patrons. Warner Bros. also announced development of a "WarnerPhonic" sound system, a high fidelity recording & projection technique using a series of sound tracks in addition to the basic sound track. WarnerPhonic was developed for use with 3-D films. It was used for the first time in the forthcoming *House of Wax*, "first major studio release" in 3-D Natural Vision & WarnerColor. Among other 3-D film systems announced in Hollywood: Paramount's Paravision; Loucks & Norling Studios technique to be used by RKO; Dunningcolor Corp.'s Dunning 3-D, a system using 2 film strips, 2 projectors & polaroid glasses. [See pp. 54H-55B] . . . Joseph M. Schenck, co-founder of 20th Century-Fox, resigned Feb. 26 as executive head of the company's production to devote his "entire attention" to his "immense theater & other interests." [See Vol. X, p. 271L] . . . Ralph E. Stolkin & associates, who had bought stock control of RKO Pictures Corp. from Howard Hughes, returned the stock to him Feb. 11 under an escape clause which let Hughes retain the full $1¼ million down payment plus interest. Stolkin said Hughes made about $1,350,000 on the deal. Minority stockholders who filed an amended complaint against Hughes in Fed. Dist. Court in Los Angeles Mar. 5 charged that although the transaction was profitable to Hughes, it disrupted production and resulted in a loss of more than $2 million to the company. Hughes was reelected chairman of RKO Pictures & its producing subsidiary, RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., Feb. 18; James R. Grainger was elected pres. of both. [See Vol. XII, p. 426L] . . . Hughes told the Hollywood post of the American Legion Jan. 27 that he was urging RKO Theaters Corp., over which he had no control, to cancel bookings of Charles Chaplin's *Limelight*. Legion protests and threats of picketing & boycott had resulted in cancellation of the film by many theaters. The film was barred by the Fox West Coast and Loew's chains. [See Vol. XII, pp. 364F-G, 355G] . . . The Screen Writers Guild canceled its suit against the Motion Picture Assn. of America over "blacklisting" of suspected subversives (reported Feb. 6). [See Vol. VIII, p. 177G]

Press. Ray Lapica, ex-editor-in-chief of *Facts on File*, became editorial director of *Sponsor*, radio & television advertisers' magazine, Mar. 8. [See Vol. XII, p. 163G] . . . The pro-Communist Paris *Ce Soir* suspended publication Feb. 28 because of financial difficulties. [See Vol. XII, pp. 423A-B, 117H] . . . *The Continental Daily Mail*, Paris edition of the Conservative *London Daily Mail*, suspended publication in Paris Feb. 28. The *Daily Mail* immediately began an air-mail Paris edition in London for sale in Paris. . . . Will Rogers Jr. sold his *Beverly Hills* (Calif.) *Citizen* to Roy A. Brown & Lowell E. Jessen Feb. 26 to devote all his time to films. [See Vol. XII, p. 250G]

Music. No admission will be charged at the 1953 series of 21 summer concerts in Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell, it was announced Feb. 24. The series was to be financed by a $75,000 city appropriation and $100 donations from 750 "friends of the Dell." . . . Igor Stravinsky's opera *The Rake's Progress* (libretto by W. H. Auden & Chester Kallman) was given its American première at the "Met" in New York Feb. 14. The opera was based on William Hogarth's engravings depicting a young man's downfall [see Vol. XI, p. 311F]. (The Metropolitan Opera Assn. Jan. 31 reported a $475,663 deficit in its 1951-52 season despite

capacity audiences and federal tax exemption which added $475,000 to its income.) [See Vol. XII, p. 374H-J]

Dentistry. Reported by *Journal of the American Dental Assn.* Feb. 28: The U.S. had 91,638 dentists (one for every 1,691 persons), up 4,762 over 1950; the total included 7,423 in the armed forces [see p. 68P]. Research indicated that advertised claims that ammoniated dentifrices reduced tooth decay were "highly questionable." [See Vol. XII, pp. 265P-266A]

Earth's Age. A. P. Vinogradov, director of the USSR's Inst. of Geochemistry & Analytical Chemistry, reported in Moscow Mar. 1 that Red scientists had estimated the earth's age at 5 billion years or more. [See Vol. XII, p. 91F; X, 247A-B]

OBITUARIES

Antonio Alamo, 79, pres. of Venezuelan Natl. Academy of History, ex-Cabinet minister; Mar. 6 in Caracas.

Rev. Dr. William G. W. Anthony, 86, ex-rector of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church in Hyde Park, N.Y. who officiated at Pres. F. D. Roosevelt's funeral; Feb. 17 in Rhinebeck, N.Y. [See Vol. V, p. 117E].

Rep. Joseph R. Bryson (D., S.C.), 60, Congressman (home Greenville) 14 years; Mar. 10 in Washn. of stroke.

David D. Caldwell, 83, special asst. to U.S. Atty. Gen., specialist in Govt. procedure, philatelist; Mar. 4, Washinton.

Dan D. Casement, 84, cattleman; Mar. 7 in Manhattan, Kan.

Edith F. Claflin, 77, expert on comparative Indo-European linguistics, medieval Latin; Mar. 5 in New York.

Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, 84, gynecologist, pioneer in medical art; Mar. 4 in Baltimore.

John Daniels, 71, author, researcher into American democratic trends & administration, secy. English-Speaking Union of the U.S. 1921-35; Feb. 17 in New York.

Dr. Darmasetiawan, 42, veteran Indonesian nationalist, secy. gen. of Indonesian Foreign Ministry; Mar. 8 in Jakarta.

James P. Dawson, 57, boxing ed. & sports writer for *N.Y. Times;* Mar. 6 in St. Petersburg, Fla. of heart attack.

William Leamy Day, 67, advertising exec.; Mar. 6 in New York.

Ben Enis, 47, resigned LSU asst. football coach; found dead in car near Baton Rouge, La. Mar. 5 of gunshot wounds (suicide).

Robert B. Ennis, 71, Maryland Democratic State Central Com. chrmn., Baltimore businessman; Feb. 18 in Baltimore.

Sir Francis James Grant, 89, Scottish Court Herald, authority on heraldry; Feb. 17 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Bishop John A. Gregg, 75, senior Bishop of African (Negro) Methodist Episcopal Church in U.S.; Feb. 17, Jacksonville, Fla.

Alexander J. Groesbeck, 79, Republican Gov. of Michigan 1921-27, attorney; Mar. 10 in Detroit of heart disease.

Rear Adm. Henry Hartley, 69, who supervised raising of sunken sub *Squalus* off Portsmouth, N.H. 1939; Mar. 7, Bethesda, Md.

Edward Eyre Hunt, 67, chief of U.S. State Dept. Protective Services Div. since 1947; Mar. 5 in Washington (heart attack).

William M. Jeffers, 77, Union Pacific RR pres. 1937-46, Rubber Director for U.S. Govt. 1942-43; Mar. 6 in Pasadena, Calif.

Herman J. Mankiewicz, 55, screen writer, film producer, playwright; Mar. 5 in Los Angeles of uremic poisoning.

John McKinlay, 78, pres. of Marshall Field & Co. 1930-36, chrmn.-chief exec. of Natl. Tea Co. 1938-45; Mar. 9, Chicago.

George E. (Stoney) McLinn, 68, sportscaster (WIP, Phila.), ex-sportswriter; Mar. 8 in Northfield, N.J.

Harold H. Murchie, 64, Chief Justice of Maine Supreme Court; Mar. 7 in Calais, Me. of heart attack.

Carrie (Mrs. A. L.) Neiman, 69, co-founder of Neiman-Marcus store in Dallas, Tex.; Mar. 6 in Dallas.

Mrs. Christine Whiting Parmenter, 76, novelist & magazine writer; Mar. 3 in Concord, N.H.

Harold W. Percival, 84, philosophical writer; Mar. 6, N.Y.

Sergei Prokofieff, 61, Ukrainian-born composer *(Peter and the Wolf,* many symphonies, ballets, other works) who returned to Russia in 1934 after long absence following Communist revolution, collaborated with Soviet regime; death Mar. 4 at home near Moscow announced Mar. 8. [See Vol. X, p. 94H]

Mrs. Emita McCormick Jewett Kreuger, 53, wife of symphony conductor Karl Kreuger; Mar. 3 in New York of complications arising from paralysis caused 14 years ago in Hollywood when she was shot by an ex-houseworker and her spinal cord severed.

Katherine Ludington, 83, women's suffrage leader, Natl. League of Women's Voters co-founder; Mar. 7 in Old Lyme, Conn.

George R. Prout, 53, Gen. Electric vice pres. in charge of atomic energy projects; Mar. 8 in Schenectady, N.Y.

Philip H. Rosenbach, 89, bibliophile; Mar. 5, Beverly Hills.

Gaku Sano, Japanese Communist Party leader 1924-29 (he quit the party several years ago); Mar. 9 in Tokyo of cancer.

Morris Sayre, 69, Head of MSA evaluation mission to Turkey, Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. pres. 1949, ex-pres. of Corn Products Refining Co.; Mar. 7 in Zonguldak, Turkey (heart attack). [See VIII, 390]

Peter Petrovich Shirshov, Soviet oceanographer; death announced Feb. 19 in Moscow.

Dr. Louis Wolsey, 76, leader in U.S. Jewish affairs & Reform Jewish movement; Mar. 4 in Germantown, Pa.

SPORTS

Automobile Racing. Fla. Intl. Grand Prix endurance race at Sebring, Fla.: won Mar. 9 by Phil Waters of Freeport, N.Y. & John Fitch of Stamford, Conn. in a U.S.-made Briggs Cunningham sports car. Top performance rating was won for the 2d straight year by a French-made 2-cylinder DB. [See p. 24G]

Boxing. Billy Graham, 31, of New York won a unanimous 10-round decision over Joey Giardello, 22, of Philadelphia in New York Mar. 6. Graham weighed 149½ lb., Giardello 155½. [See p. 55P] . . . Ex-British light heavyweight champion Don Cockell scored a 7th-round technical knockout over Tommy Farr, 39, in Nottingham, Eng. Mar. 9. [See Vol. XII, p. 188F-G]

Football. New York U. withdrew from intercollegiate football competition Mar. 10 for financial reasons. (NYU was the 50th school to drop intercollegiate football since 1950.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 428E, 399E, 52C] . . . Carl Snavely, ex-North Carolina coach, was named Mar. 7 to coach football at Washington U. (St. Louis) with Washington head coach Irv Utz remaining as his chief assistant. [See p. 32F]

Golf. Jacksonville (Fla.) Women's Open: won Mar. 8 by Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill. [See Vol. XII, p. 12E-F] . . . $10,000 Baton Rouge (La.) Open: won Mar. 8 by Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. for $2,000. [See p. 64F; Vol. XII, 76B]

Horse Racing. $111,200 San Juan Capistrano Handicap at Arcadia, Calif. Mar. 7: won for 2d straight time by Brookfield Farm's Intent, Eddie Arcaro up, for $65,100. [See Vol. XII, p. 84G-H] . . . $50,000 New Orleans Handicap Mar. 7: won by Reverie Knoll Farm's Smoke Screen, Gerald Porch up, for $45,100. [See Vol. XII, p. 84H]

Ice Skating. North American amateur figure skating championships in Cleveland Mar. 7: women's freestyle—Tenley Albright, 17, Newton Center, Mass.; men's singles—Hayes Alan Jenkins, 19, Akron, O. [See p. 56C]

Skiing. U.S. & North American championship races at Stowe, Vt. Mar. 6-8: Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, 20, of Rutland, Vt. won all women's events (U.S. giant slalom, North Amer. downhill, North Amer. slalom, Alpine combined). Men's titles — Bill Tibbits, 19, of Dartmouth, U.S. giant slalom; Ralph Miller, 19, Dartmouth, North Amer. downhill; Stein Ericksen, Norway, North Amer. slalom & Alpine combined. [See Vol. XII, p. 100L]

Squash Racquets. Charles Ufford of Harvard defeated Dick Squires of Williams at West Point, N.Y. Mar. 8 to win the U.S. intercollegiate squash racquets title for the 2d straight year. Harvard won the team championship. [See p. 72P] . . . Hunter Lott Jr. & G. Diehl Mateer Jr. of Philadelphia won their 3d U.S. doubles title Mar. 8 in Baltimore. [See Vol. XI, p. 244K-L]

Swimming. Ohio State U. won its 5th straight Western Conf. (Big 10) swimming title Mar. 5-7 in Iowa City. [See XII, 84J]

Track & Field. Columbia & Cornell tied for the Heptagonal indoor team title in Ithaca, N.Y. Mar. 7. [See Vol. XII, p. 76E-F] . . . Illinois won its 3d straight Western Conf. (Big 10) indoor championship in Champaign, Ill. Mar. 7. [See Vol. XII, p. 84J] . . . Mal Whitfield, 28, set 2 world indoor records at the K. of C. games in New York Feb. 28: 600 yds.—1 min. 9.5 sec.; 500 meters—1 min. 4.4 sec. Whitfield also won the 880-yd. run. Fred Dwyer won Columbian Mile. [See p. 64H; Vol. XII, 76E]

Baseball contract signers for 1953 with the Cleveland Indians Mar. 9: Pitcher Early Wynn for an estimated $37,000, outfielder Larry Doby for a reported $28,000. [See p. 72M]

Mexico's leading matador, Carlos Arruza, 33, retired Mar. 1 after a bullfight in Ciudad Juarez. His closest rival for bull-ring honors, Luis Dominguin of Spain, retired 2 weeks earlier.